

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 20 June 1955

SUBJECT Development of Metallurgical Production
Potential from 1954 to 1955

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1. Iron Ore

After the German capitulation, only the Saalfelder Ore Mines belonging to the Maxhuetten Works were in condition to operate. Extraction of ore from the Saalfelder mines resumed simultaneously with the resumption of operations of Blast Furnaces I and II at Maxhuetten. However, the mines could supply only the quantities required by Maxhuetten.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Establishments</u>	<u>Production - Iron Ore</u>
1949	3	292,312 tons
1950	3	388,320 tons
1951	4	490,416 tons
1952	4	771,884 tons
1953	4	1,358,473 tons
1954	4	1,470,103 tons
1955 (Plan)	4	1,651,000 tons

1951 when the Niederschachtoefen (low-shaft furnaces) at Calbe went into

2. Pig Iron

Maxhuetten was the only establishment producing pig iron after the capitulation. Production resumed in September 1955.

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what is now East Germany. Blast Furnace III was blown in in 1946 and Furnace IV in 1947.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Blast Furnace - No. of</u>	<u>Production</u>
1946	1	4	123,123 tons
1947	1	4	131,515 tons
1948	1	4	181,439 tons
1949	1	4	250,085 tons
1950	1	4	337,264 tons
1951	3	7	340,837 tons
1952	3	15	653,653 tons
1953	3	20	1,078,341 tons
1954	3	21	1,317,837 tons
1955 (Plan)	3	21	1,500,000 tons

In 1951 with the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, the Eisenwerk West plant and a blast-furnace plant went into operation. As a result, an installation (Aggregate) was put into service in both the Eisenwerk West and in the Eisenwerk West. During the course of the Five-Year Plan, a total of 6 blast furnaces went into operation at the Eisenwerk West and 6 blast furnaces at the Eisenwerk West. Pig-iron production in 1954 climbed to 569.75% of the 1937 Total.

2. Steel

After the capitulation, all of the large steel plants in the territory of East Germany were dismantled. Only Marxhütte with its two electric furnaces and four Thomas converters was able to resume production. Once blast furnaces were back in operation, the Thomas Steel Plant could also resume production. In 1948 reconstruction of the Hennigsdorf and Riesa Steel Plants was begun. Work on the Cottbus and Döhlen Steel Plants began in 1949 and in 1950 on the Brandenburg Plant. Three former SS establishments were taken over on 1 January 1954.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Furnaces</u>			<u>Production</u>
		<u>Electric</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>Converters</u>	
1946	1	2	-	4	96,717 tons
1947	1	2	-	4	101,746 tons
1948	3	2	7	4	201,438 tons
1949	5	2	14	4	436,255 tons
1950	6	2	25	4	623,392 tons
1951	6	6	30	44	1,339,221 tons
1952	6	10	30	4	1,650,131 tons
1953	6	11	33	4	2,134,843 tons
1954	9	18	43	4	2,279,899 tons
1955 (Plan)	9	18	43	4	2,342,000 tons

4. Rolled Steel

After Germany's surrender, these rolling mills not scheduled for dismantling were given a general overhaul. Production resumed in 1946 in Marxhütte and in the Ruppert- und Bleichwalzwerk Eisenburg. At Marxhütte, the blooming-mill train as well as the 930 and 750 profile rolling trains went into operation; at Eisenburg, the 930 plate mill was put into service.

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Rolling trains</u>	<u>Production</u>
1946	2	4	76,078 tons
1947	5	12	96,200 tons
1948	5	14	138,353 tons
1949	9	29	350,399 tons
1950	9	29	604,123 tons
1951	10	30	881,065 tons
1952	10	30	1,003,460 tons
1953	12	32	1,498,013 tons
1954	14	38	1,694,711 tons
1955 (Plan)	14	41	1,742,300 tons

During the first year of the Two-Year Plan, Riesa, Hennigsdorf, Kirchzeiser, and Burg Rolling Mills went into production. During the course of the first Five-Year Plan (in 1953), the 850 blooming-mill train at Brandenburg and the 750 blooming-mill train at Dachau began operations.

Hotsteds are not included in the above table as they are incorporated in the Main Administration for Metals Industry. The rolling trains, like those at Eisenberg, are for sheet trains.

Rolling trains, among other things, [redacted] Plant.

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Maxhuetto was the only establishment producing pig iron after the capitulation. Production resumed in September 1945 with Blast Furnaces I and II. Total pig-iron production in 1945 amounted to 16.2% of the amount produced in 1937 in

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what is now East Germany. Blast Furnace III was blown in in 1946 and Furnace IV in 1947.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Blast Furnace - N-Oefen</u>	<u>Production</u>
1946	1	4	123,133 tons
1947	1	4	131,515 tons
1948	1	4	181,439 tons
1949	1	4	250,085 tons
1950	1	4	337,264 tons
1951	3	7	340,837 tons
1952	3	15	653,653 tons
1953	3	20	1,078,341 tons
1954	3	21	1,317,837 tons
1955 (Plan)	3	21	1,500,000 tons

In 1951 with the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, Niederschachtofen plant and a blast-furnace plant went into operation. As a result, an installation (Aggregat) was put into service in both the Eisenwerk West and in the Eisenhuetttenkombinat "J.W. Stalin". The third increase resulted from the Niederschachtofen research installation at Maxhuetten. During the course of the Five-Year Plan, a total of 10 Niederschachtofen went into operation at the Eisenwerk West and 6 blast furnaces at the Eisenhuetttenkombinat "J.W. Stalin". Pig-iron production in 1954 climbed to 569.75% of the 1937 total.

3. Raw Steel

After the capitulation, all of the large steel plants in the territory of East Germany were dismantled for reparations. Only Maxhuetten with its two electric furnaces and four Thomas converters was able to resume production. Once blast furnaces were back in operation, the Thomas Steel plant could also resume production. In 1948 reconstruction of the Hennigsdorf and Riesa Steel Plant was begun. Work on the Groeditz and Doehren Steel Plants began in 1949 and in 1950 on the Brandenburg Plant. Three former SAG establishments were taken over on 1 January 1954.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Furnaces</u>			<u>Production</u>
		<u>Electric</u>	<u>SM</u>	<u>Converters</u>	
1946	1	2	-	4	96,717 tons
1947	1	2	-	4	101,746 tons
1948	3	2	7	4	201,438 tons
1949	5	2	14	4	456,255 tons
1950	6	2	25	4	823,592 tons
1951	6	6	30	4	1,339,221 tons
1952	6	10	30	4	1,650,131 tons
1953	6	11	33	4	2,114,949 tons
1954	9	18	43	4	2,279,039 tons
1955 (Plan)	9	18	43	4	2,342,000 tons

4. Rolled Steel

After Germany's surrender, those rolling mills not scheduled for dismantling were given a general overhaul. Production resumed in 1946 in Maxhuetten and in the Kupfer- und Blechwalzwerk Ilseburg. At Maxhuetten, the blooming-mill train as well as the 950 and 750 profile rolling trains went into operation; at Ilseburg, the 950 plate mill was put into service.

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Rolling trains</u>	<u>Production</u>
1946	2	4	76,078 tons
1947	5	12	96,200 tons
1948	5	14	138,353 tons
1949	9	29	350,339 tons
1950	9	29	604,123 tons
1951	10	30	881,065 tons
1952	10	30	1,003,460 tons
1953	12	32	1,498,013 tons
1954	14	38	1,694,711 tons
1955 (Plan)	14	41	1,742,300 tons

During the first year of the Two-Year Plan, Kiesa, Hennigsdorf, Kirchmooser, and Burg Rolling Mills went into production. During the course of the first Five Year Plan (in 1953), the 850 blooming-mill train at Brandenburg and the 750 blooming-mill train at Doehlen began operations.

5. On 1 January 1954, the former SAG establishments of Thale and Hettstedt were placed under the jurisdiction of the Production Area for Metallurgy of the Ministry for Heavy Industry. The three triple-high and two two-high rolling trains at Hettstedt are not included in the above table as they are incorporated in the Main Administration for Nonferrous Metals Industry. The rolling trains, like those at Ilseburg, are former copper sheet trains.

Five thin sheet rolling trains, among other things, were added by the inclusion of the Thale Plant.

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